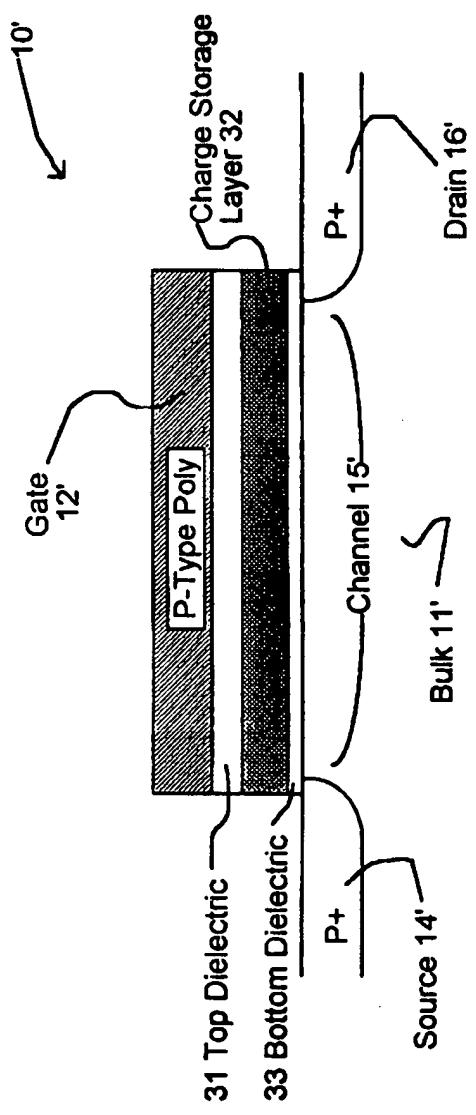
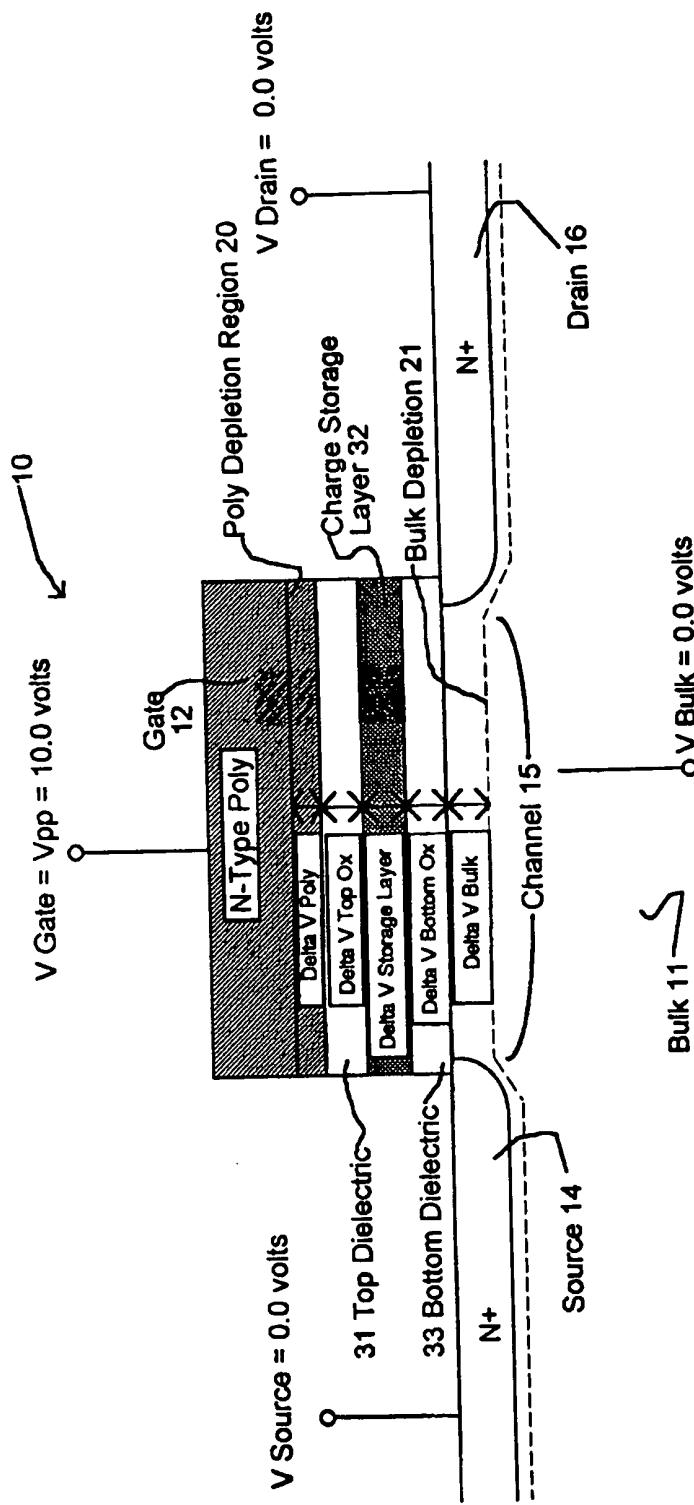


PRIOR ART
FIG. 1



PRIOR ART
FIG. 2



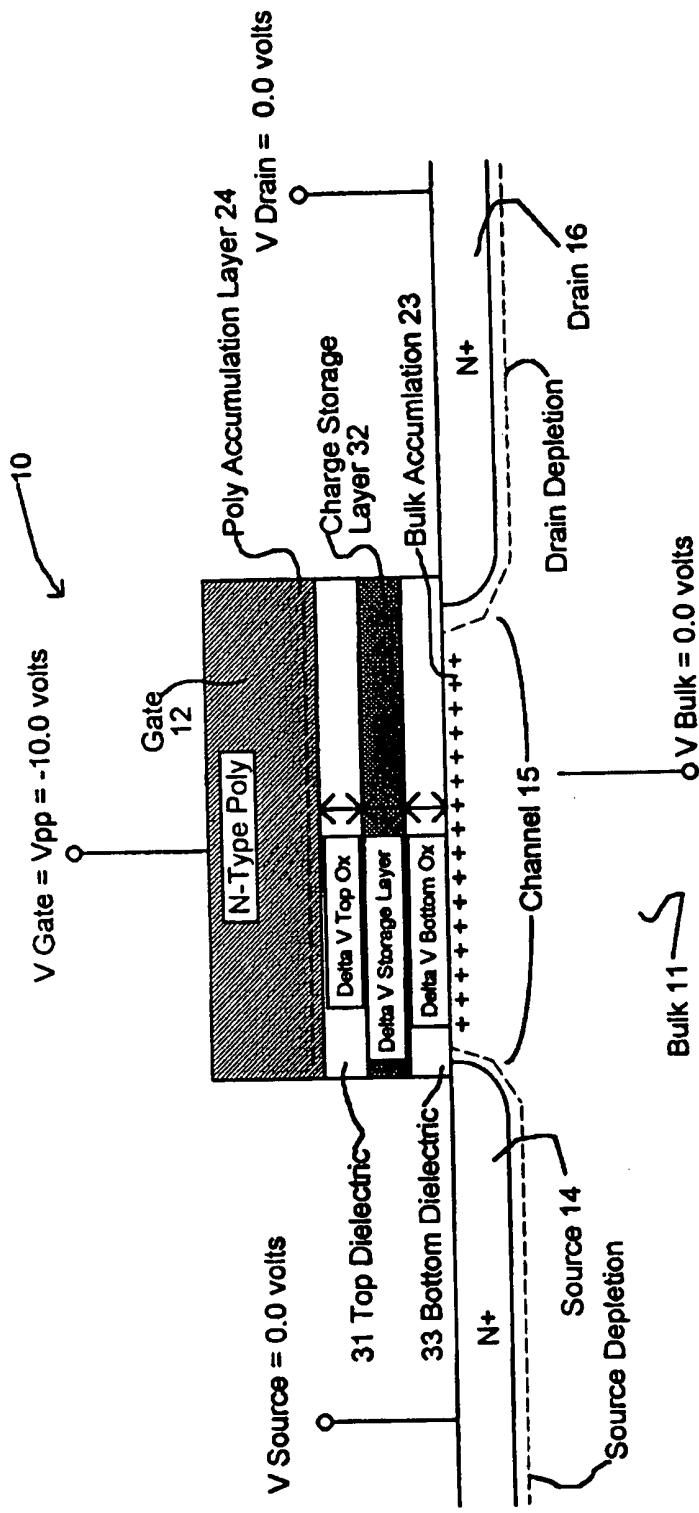
$$\Delta V_{Poly} + \Delta V_{Top_Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage_Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom_Ox} + \Delta V_{Bulk} = V_{pp}$$

Ideally $\Delta V_{\text{Poly}} \ll V_{\text{pp}}$

When V_{DD} is a small fraction of V_{DD} , e.g. 0.5 volts out of 10.0 volts, this leaving a healthy

$\Delta V_{Top Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom Ox} + \Delta V_{Bulk} = 9.5 \text{ volts}$

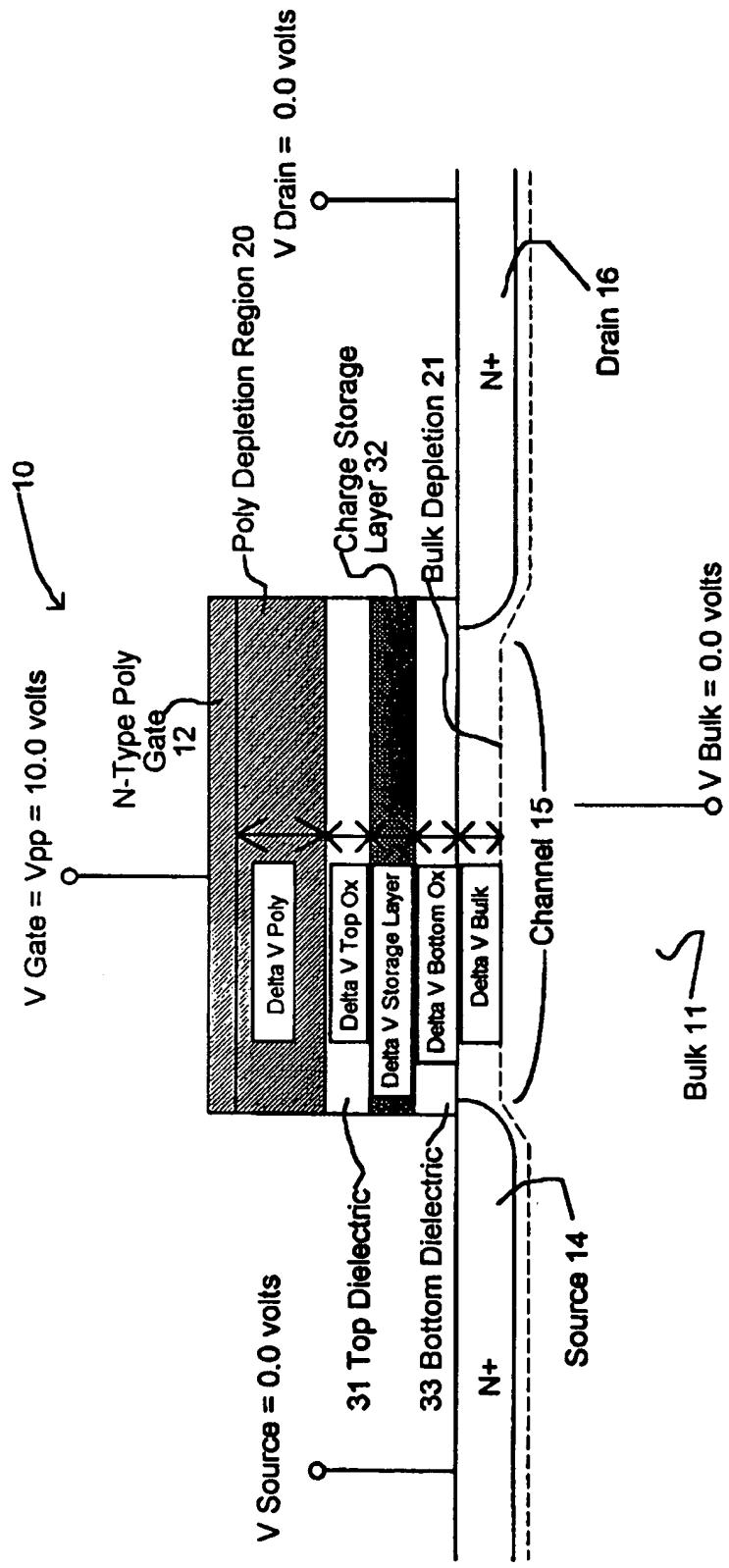
PRIOR ART FIG 3



The Poly and Bulk Depletions are converted to Accumulation layers, so this is an ideal situation where all of the applied voltage, V_{pp} , drops across the gate dielectric.

$$\Delta V_{Top Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom Ox} = V_{pp}$$

PRIOR ART
FIG. 4



$\Delta V_{Poly} + \Delta V_{Top Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom Ox} + \Delta V_{Bulk} = V_{pp}$

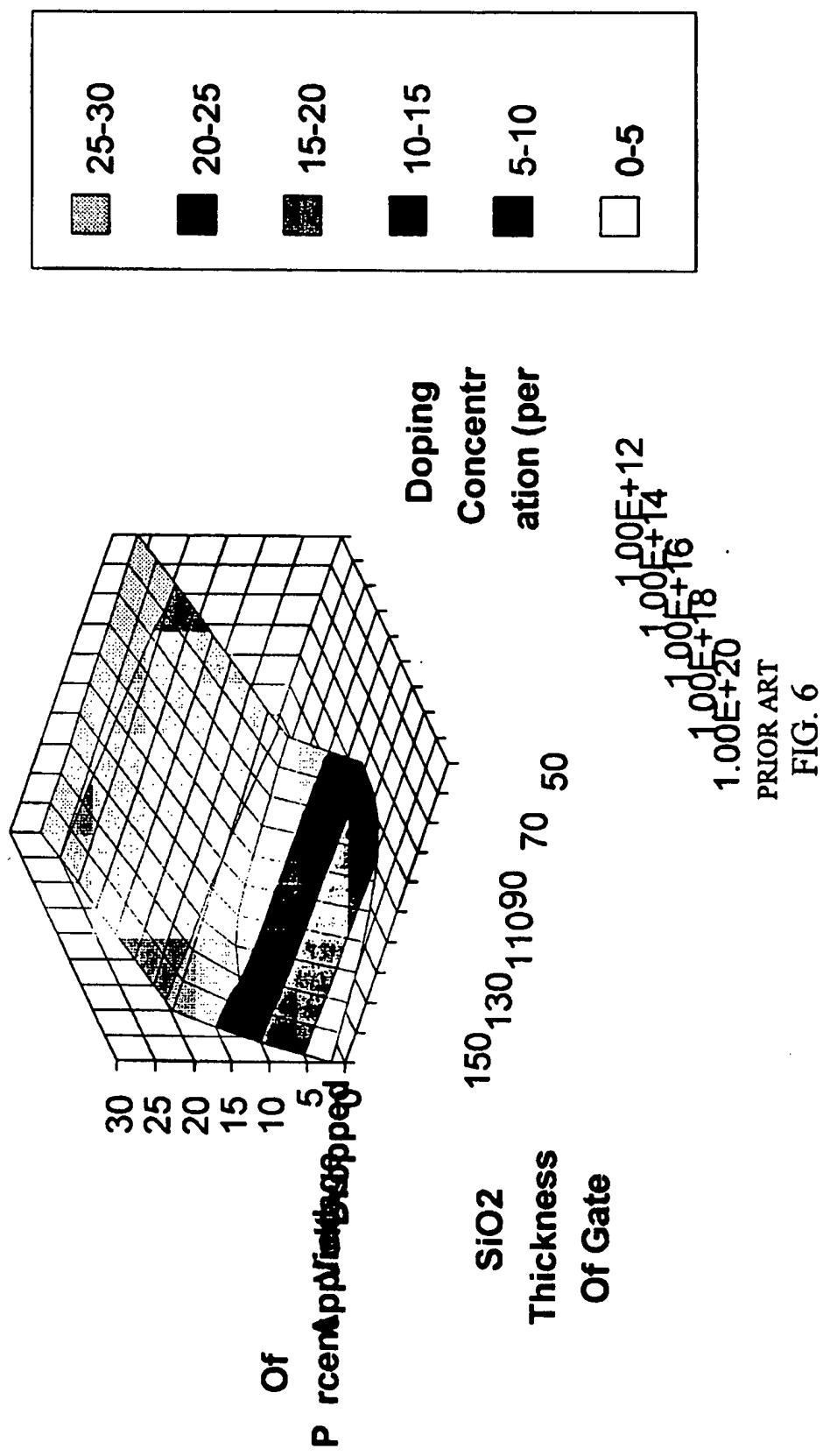
ΔV_{Poly} is a large fraction of V_{pp} , e.g. 3.0 volts out of 10.0 volts, leaving only

$\Delta V_{Top Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom Ox} + \Delta V_{Bulk} = 7.0$ volts

PRIOR ART

FIG. 5

Voltage Drop In Poly



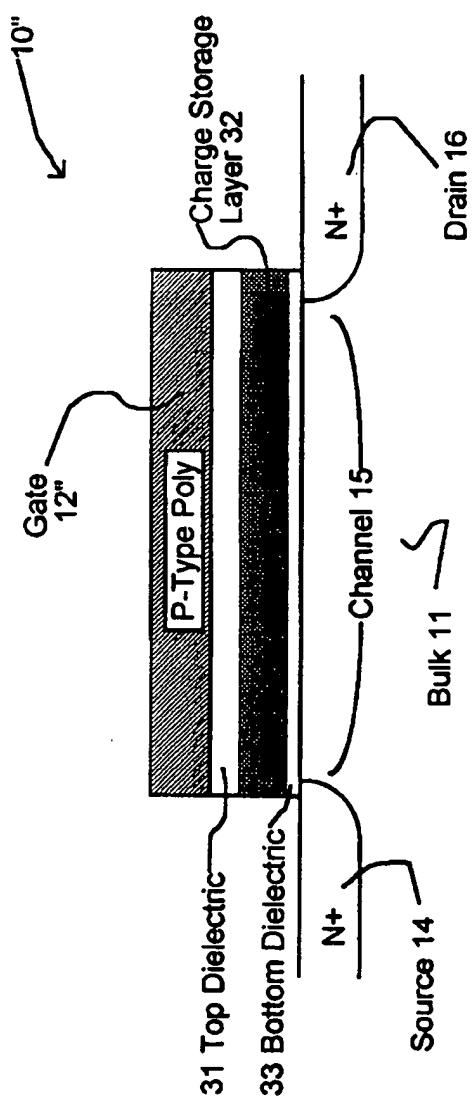


FIG. 7

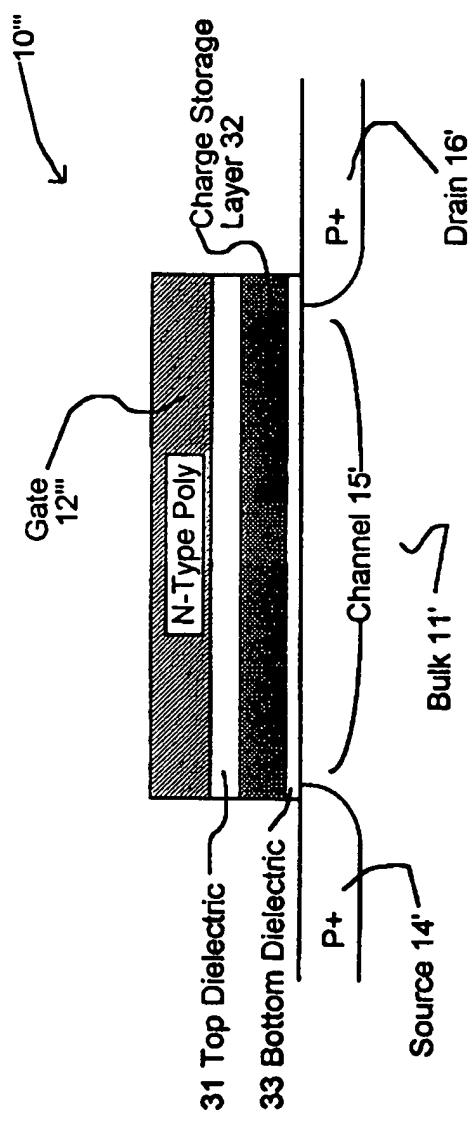
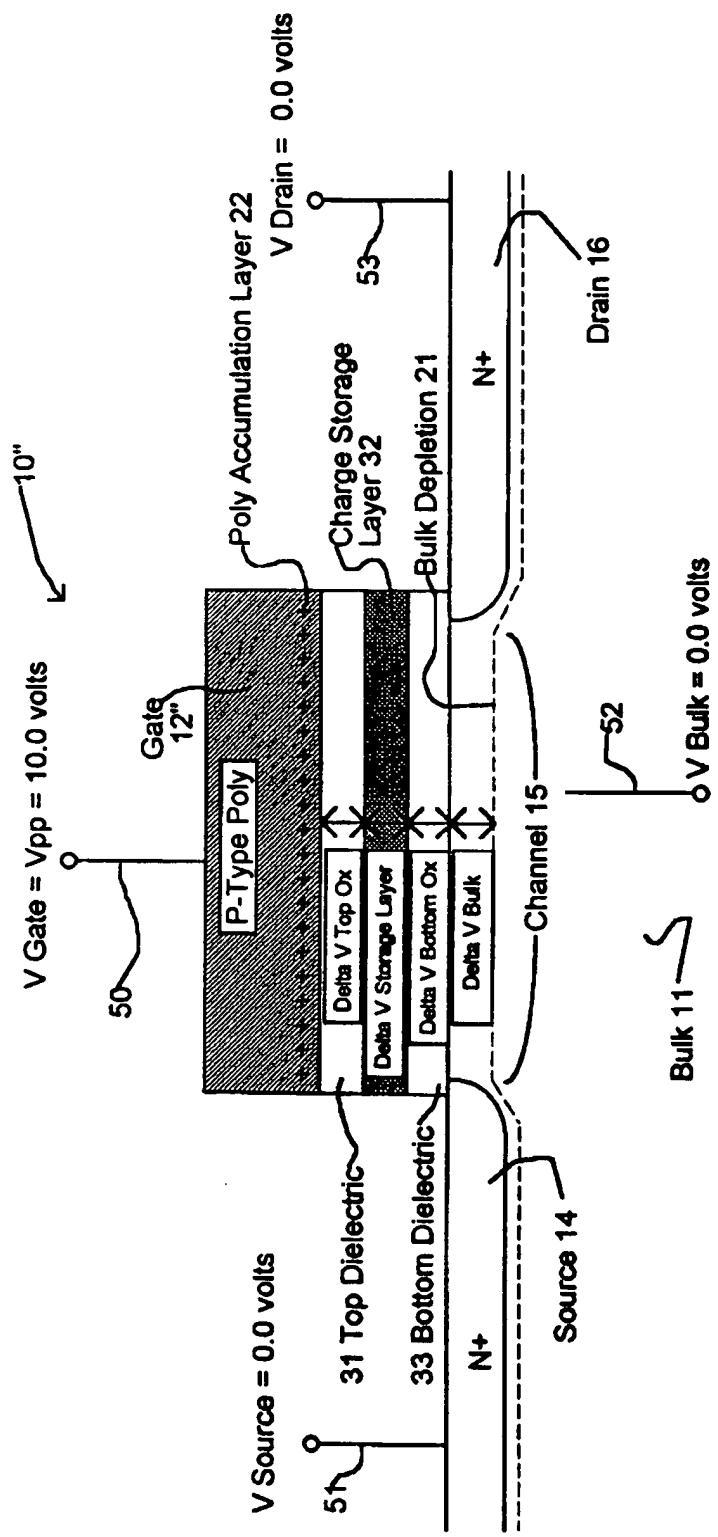


FIG. 8



$\Delta V_{Top\ Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage\ Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom\ Ox} + \Delta V_{Bulk} = V_{pp}$
 FIG. 9

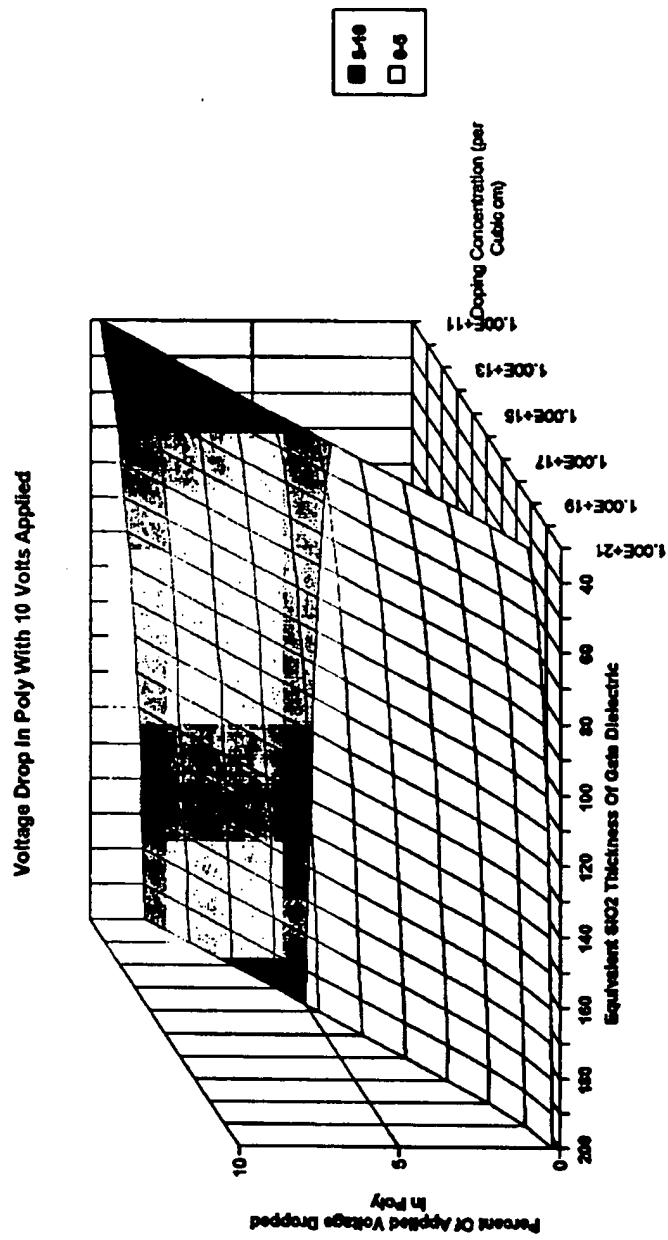
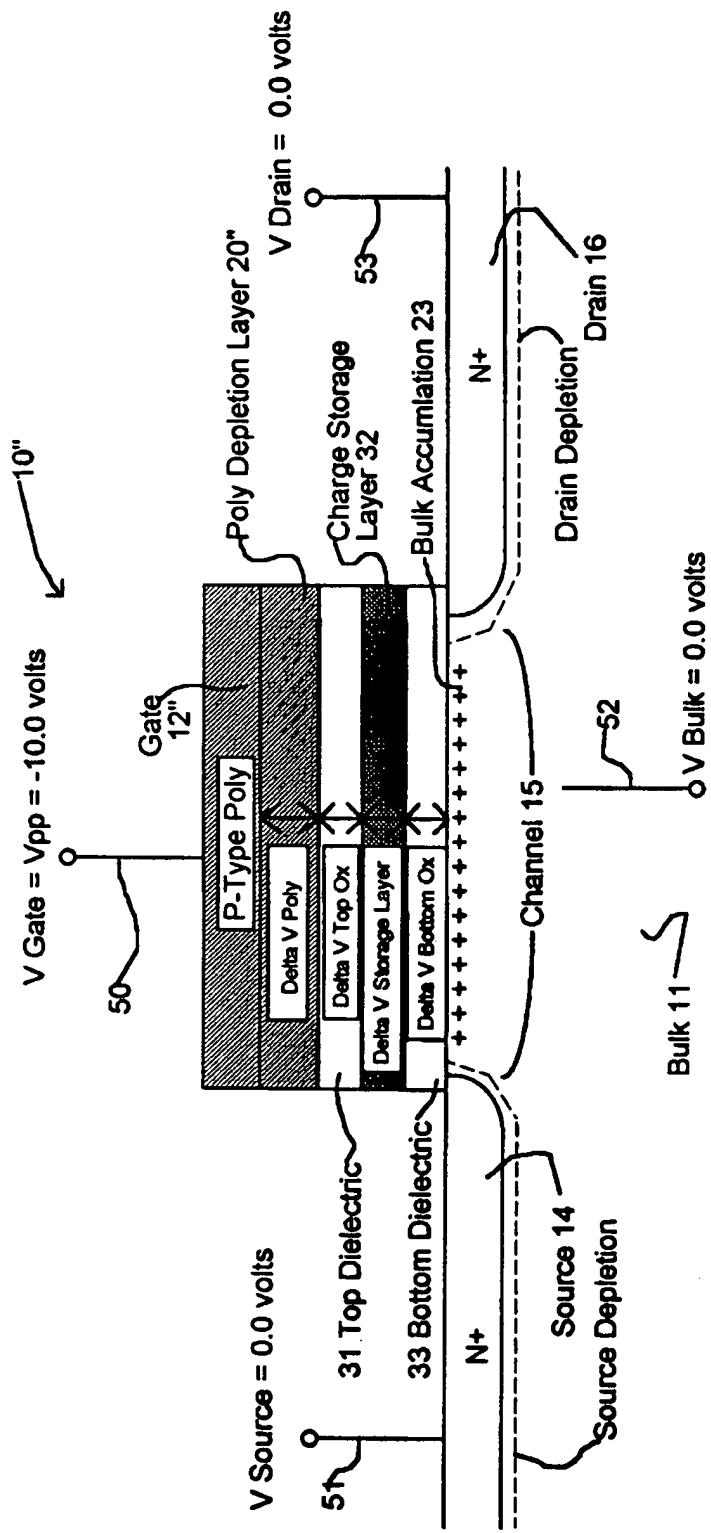


FIG. 10

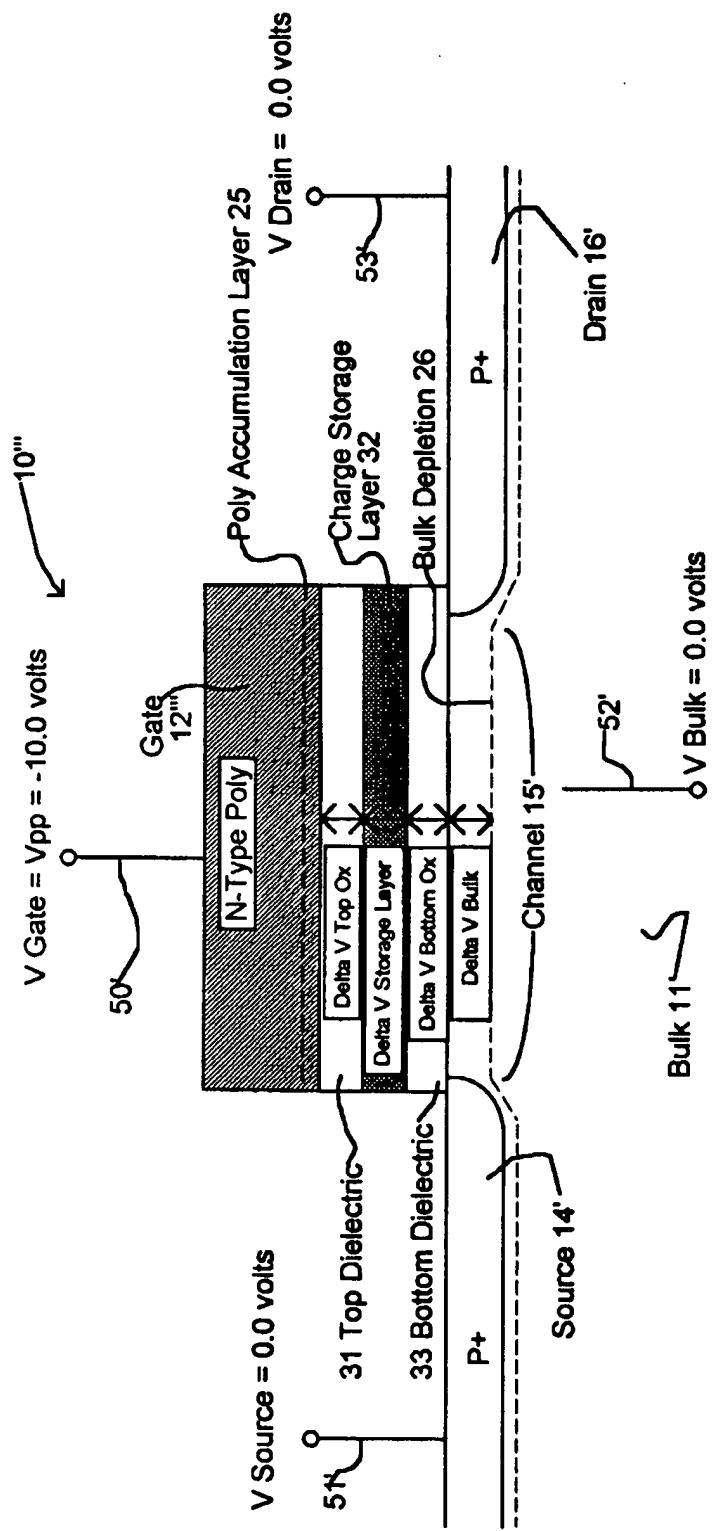


Even though a Poly Depletion exists, the Bulk Depletion is converted to a Bulk Accumulation, so $\Delta V_{Poly} + \Delta V_{Top_Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage_Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom_Ox} = V_{pp}$.

Ideally $\Delta V_{Poly} \ll V_{pp}$.

When ΔV_{Poly} is a small fraction of V_{pp} , e.g. 0.5 volts out of 10.0 volts, this leaving a healthy $\Delta V_{Top_Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage_Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom_Ox} = 9.5$ volts.

FIG. 11



$$\Delta V_{Top_Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage_Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom_Ox} + \Delta V_{Bulk} = V_{pp}$$

FIG. 12